

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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China, Nanning

1. At dusk on 28 September, about 10,000 troops of the Chinese Communist 45 Army, armed with rifles and machine guns, left in three groups from Nanning by rail for P'inghsiang (N 22-06, E 106-44).¹ On 29 September these troops were to leave P'inghsiang for Chiut'e (0046/3676), Tunghsing (N 21-33, E 107-58).
2. In October, upon instructions of the Chinese Communist central authorities, Chennankuan (N 21-58, E 106-41) was renamed Munankuan (4207/0589/7070)² because the name "Chennankuan" (6966/0589/7070) bore feudalistic and hostile implications which did not encourage amicable Chinese Communist-Democratic Republic of Vietnam relations. By 31 October forts and defense works on the two sides of Chennankuan pass had been removed. One battalion of Chinese Communist troops stationed at the pass moved to Aik'ou (7137/0656), east of Chennankuan. Before the transfer of this battalion, Chinese Communist troops in the strength of about one division had been concentrated between P'inghsiang and Nak'an (N 22-04, E 107-42). In late October only a small border defense unit and custom-house personnel were in the border region.
3. In early November the Kwangsi Military District established a special committee, consisting of military affairs, communications, production,

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and reclamation sections, to control the strategic communications area of Chennan, formerly known as Ningming (N 22-09, E 107-07), and Lichiang (7787/3068), formerly known as Lungchou (N 22-22, E 106-56); this area had been declared a special control district (3676/4619/0575). The purpose of the control unit, as announced at the local meetings of the district governments, was to assist the residents of the area in production, solve communications and transport difficulties, and institute a control system over communications in the area.

4. Following the establishment of the special control district, Kwangsi Military District officials were to take the following measures:
 - a. In December, the Nanning-P'inghsiang rail section would be under the administration of the special control unit.
 - b. Personnel of the Kwangsi Military District would be sent to assist the South China Reclamation Bureau in regrouping and redistributing areas of responsibility of the Kwangsi reclamation teams on the China-Indochina border.
 - c. Personnel of the Staff Officer Department, Kwangsi Military District, would be assigned to Chennan permanently to direct the organization and training of militia there.
 - d. The number of public security forces in the special control district would be increased to strengthen security in the area.
5. On 1 September, according to statistics compiled by the Kwangsi Provincial Peasants' Union, the number of militia in Kwangsi totalled 485,381 persons, including 174,260 persons attached to the basic militia. The basic militia included 21,728 members of the Kwangsi Youth Corps. Of the 750,000 persons in the province belonging to minority groups, 53,460 were organized into district people's armed self-defense units. About 5,455,200 peasants were members of the provincial peasants' unions.
6. In September 1952, recruitment in the peasants' union in Kwangsi was expected to expand the militia to about 1,400,000 persons, with a basic militia of 450,000 persons, by the close of spring farming in 1953. By the end of 1953, militia forces in Kwangsi were expected to total 2,000,000 persons.

China, Liuchou

7. In late September the principal Chinese Communist military units in the Kweilin area established headquarters in caves in the northern district of Kweilin. The units had abandoned urban headquarters because of a shortage of civilian houses and a desire to withdraw from an area vulnerable to Chinese Nationalist attacks (sic). The Kweilin Military Sub-District Headquarters moved to Lungyinyen (7893/7148/1484); the Kweilin City Air Defense Command to Ch'ihhsingyen (0003/2502/1484); the 21 Army Group Headquarters³ to the base of Fengtungshan (7364/3159/1472), Lopechou (5700/5597/3166); the Supply and Service Department, 21 Army Group, to Yuehyashan (2588/3660/1472), with a section at the foot of Chihhsingyen; and the 53 Army Headquarters⁴ and the Training Corps Headquarters, 53 Army, to Ts'aitlehshan (4857/0655/1472).
8. In mid-October about 2,000 persons of the Disabled Military Personnel School at Liuchou (N 24-18, E 109-16) and of the two sanatoriums⁵ for disabled military personnel in the suburbs of Liuchou were transferred

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to Ishan (N 24-33, E 108-38) and Chinch'eng (N 24-25, E 107-59) to permit installation of a factory in the Liuchou homes occupied by the disabled. These persons, all of whom had been wounded in Korea and were formerly attached to the 13 Army, were to farm at Ishan and Chinch'eng.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. According to available information, in early October the 45 Army was in the Canton area. However, this movement to P'inghsiang of a division of the 45 Army was reported by a similar source [REDACTED]

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2. [REDACTED] Comment. Literally translated Chennankuan means "pass for garrisoning the south," and Munankuan, "pass for befriending the south."

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3. [REDACTED] Comment. According to available information, in early October the headquarters of the 21 Army Group was possibly in Nanning.

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4. [REDACTED] Comment. Available information places the 53 Army in the Kweilin area.

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5. [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] reported a 1,400 bed hospital in Liuchou in April 1952. The hospital's patients at that time were reported to be mainly 4 Field Army troops wounded in Korea.

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6. [REDACTED] Comment. The 37 Division, 13 Army, contributed replacement detachments to the Chinese Communist forces in Korea, according to FEC publications.

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